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SHANG-HAI AND T'IENTSING FACTORIES REORGANIZE -- Wei-hui Pao, 7 Sep 49

Shang-hai, 5 September (NCNA) -- Private and public factories in Shang-hai have been converting from the general practice of depending on imperialistic actions to the point where Chinese natural resources are to be employed extensively. Changes have been successfully made in the three factories of the China Textile Development Corporation, the Shang-hai Steel Corporation, the China Iron Works, and the Cheng-t'ai Rubber Factory.

On 1 August 1949 the three factories of the China Textile Development Corporation discontinued the use of American cotton in favor of the use of Chinese cotton in the production of cloth. The quality has not been altered, but the cost of production has decreased while the rate of production increased.

The Shang-hai Steel Corporation began conversion of the Ma-ting ~~Martin~~ ^{Martin} smelting furnaces in two of its three factories on 19 August 1949 from the consumption of Diesel oil to coal. The conversion of the ten-ton Ma-ting furnace in the third factory was completed and the production of steel began on 30 August 1949.

The China Iron Works solved its fuel problems by converting its engines so that a small quantity of Diesel oil could be combined with a greater quantity of coal gas as a fuel. As a result there has been an 87 percent out in the consumption of Diesel oil, and at the same time there has been no change in the horsepower of the engines or the generation of electricity. In accordance with the present market price, a 40-horsepower engine consumes over 3,000 yuan worth of Diesel oil per hour, but when converted the same engine consumes only 600 yuan worth of fuel.

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Gasoline has always been an important ingredient in the processing of rubber. The Cheng-t'ai Rubber Corporation normally consumes 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month. After experimentation by two technicians of the factory, Yu Chi-wen (Ueda: 2456, 1373, 4321) and Lu Tan-p'ing (12870, 69, 9942), water was substituted for gasoline, reducing the consumption of gasoline by 20 percent.

T'ien-ching, 5 September (NCNA) -- The China Textile Development Corporation has been operating day and night beginning with 1 September 1949. After the liberation of T'ien-ching, it was felt that more jobs were needed for the unemployed and it therefore became necessary to use surplus facilities to set up a new textiles factory which consisted of 28,000 spindles and 720 looms.

A plan has been devised for three stages of reconstruction in the China Weaving Textile Development Corporation. The first stage began early in April 1949 and was completed by the end of August 1949, with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms installed. The working area covers 120,000 square feet. The entire factory has been equipped with modern fixtures, a heating and cooling system, lighting systems, eating facilities and other modern conveniences. The newly installed 10,000 spindles and 300 looms have begun operation. The number of workers employed is approximately 2,000.

SHANG-HAI WEAVING INDUSTRIES SEEK SELF-SUFFICIENCY -- Ta Kung Pao, 8 Sep 49

Shang-hai, 6 September (NCNA) -- The present aim of Shang-hai's cotton mills which had been subjugated by both imperialistic nations and the KMT, is to free itself from relying on foreign raw materials, which came largely from America and India, and on overseas markets, such as the South Seas. There were once over 2,400,000 spindles in operation in public and private cotton mills in this area.

On 1 Jun 1949, the nationally owned China Textile Development Corporation, which employs 900,000 spindles and 18,000 looms, resumed operations. Although there have been difficulties in the acquisition of raw material and the marketing of finished products, operations have maintained for the past 3 months. In June 1949, operation was on a 5-day work week with day and night shifts; 517,000 spindles were operated, which is approximately 55 percent of full capacity, and 21,900 parcels of yarn were produced. In comparison, in May 1949 over 490,000 spindles were in operation, and over 15,400 parcels produced. From the middle of July 1949, to 22 August 1949, the factories were on a 4-day work week with day and night shifts because there was a shortage of raw materials. For the month of July 1949, over 420,000 spindles were in operation and the production was approximately 18,800 parcels of yarn. Beginning with 22 August 1949, the factories went on a 3-day, 4-night work week because of an inadequate supply of electricity.

At one time the weaving industry found that in the production of cloth over 67 percent of the cotton used was imported, but since the greater part of the production has now been changed from fine yarn to coarse yarn, the use of Chinese cotton has been greatly encouraged.

Cotton waste was formerly sold on the market at 11 or 12 percent of the original cost, but now it has been decided that cotton waste will be used for the production of blankets for military use. Cotton goods produced for export are to be decreased, while the production of cloth to be used by the Chinese populace is to be increased.

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T'IENTSING LICENSES NEW ENTERPRISES -- Hua-shang Pao, 6 Sep 49

T'ien-ching, 5 September -- During July and September 1949 the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the T'ien-ching municipal government has approved applications of 781 enterprises for operating permits. Of these, 165 are connected with the dyeing and weaving industry and 18 percent have power equipment. More than 8 percent of them are capitalized at more than one million yuan. It is estimated that 60 of the concerns formerly dealt in luxury goods or goods used in superstitious practices.

Chi-nan (Tsinan), 5 September -- The authorities of Chi-nan recently called a meeting of leaders of commerce and industry, construction engineers and financial specialists to organize the Chi-nan Production and Reconstruction Committee (sheng-ch'an chien-she wei-yuan-hui). The Mayor of Chi-nan, Yao Chung-ming, urged those attending the meeting to pool their ideas in order to overcome the difficulties connected with reconstruction and to encourage production.

The meeting adopted a set of rules for the organization of the committee and elected 19 standing committeemen. Four subcommittees for research and discussion in the fields of industrial production, city reconstruction planning, commercial guidance, and trade practices.

REVERTS TO MAKING PEACETIME GOODS -- Wen-hui Pao, 5 Sep 49

Shen-yang, 4 September 1949 -- Effective July 1949 the Northeast China People's Government converted part of its factories producing military supplies into production of peacetime goods. Two electrical appliances factories, one truck manufacturing and repair plant, and one machinery manufacturing plant have been thus far converted to peacetime production.

TA-I IRON WORKS CHANGES LINE -- Wen-hui Pao, 12 Sep 49

Hsu-chou -- The Ta-i Iron Works, a manufacturer of weaving machinery in Hsu-chou, confronted by a shrinking market due to the blockade, has decided to change over to farm machinery.

The company will manufacture medium flour-milling machinery, medium and light tractors and converted truck-tractors and farm machinery to meet the new emphasis on increased agricultural production.

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